

¹ Because this decision contains a reasoned explanation for the undersigned's action in this case, the undersigned intends to post this decision on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-347, 116 Stat. 2899, 2913 (Dec. 17, 2002). As provided by Vaccine Rule 18(b), each party has 14 days within which to request redaction "of any information furnished by that party (1) that is trade secret or commercial or financial information and is privileged or confidential, or (2) that are medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy." Vaccine Rule 18(b). Otherwise, "the entire" decision will be available to the public. *Id.*

The undersigned repeatedly warned petitioner that noncompliance with court Orders would not be tolerated and could lead to dismissal of petitioner's claim. See Order filed February 26, 2009; Order filed September 25, 2009. Further, the undersigned warned petitioner in the court's September 25, 2009 Order, that "failure to follow court Orders, as well as failure to file medical records, or an expert medical opinion shall result in dismissal of petitioner's claim." Order filed September 25, 2009 citing Tsekouras v. Sec'y of HHS, 26 Cl. Ct. 439 (1992), 991 F.2d 810 (Fed. Cir. 1993) aff'd per curiam without opin.; Sapharas v. Sec'y of HHS, 35 Fed. Cl. 503 (1996).

Petitioner has failed to file any medical records or the opinion of an expert to support petitioner's claim in the instant case.² Additionally, petitioner has failed to respond to any of the court's Orders in any manner in the instant case. Accordingly, pursuant to Vaccine Rule 21(b), the undersigned dismisses petitioner's claim for failure to prosecute or comply with the Vaccine Rules, or the court's Orders. The Clerk shall enter judgment accordingly.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

George L. Hastings, Jr.
Special Master

² The Vaccine Act provides that a special master cannot find that a petitioner has proven her case by a preponderance of the evidence based upon "the claims of a petitioner alone, unsubstantiated by medical records or medical opinion." 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-13 (a). Petitioner's failure to file medical records has prevented the undersigned from addressing any aspect of the merits of petitioner's claim.